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German original, than all the poetical translations, — the Faustus in “*numerous verse*,” — which have challenged the approbation of the literary public within the last six or eight years. It ought to have been republished before this ; but better late than never. It is not, certainly, the sort of goods, — though it is very good indeed, — that we should have looked for from the bee-hive city of Lowell. Is it possible, that a taste for German literature is spreading among the fair of the factories ? We have our suspicions. We remember to have heard, that a popular transcendental lecturer was most popular there. There may be, after all, some hidden affinity between cotton-spinning and spinning transcendentalism ; between carpet-weaving and weaving wild and shadowy speculations like those of the German Muse.

The edition is really a very handsome one. The same publisher, we believe, sent out, a year or two since, a neat edition of the poems of George Herbert. And thus we are indebted to the good city of spindles for the first, and as yet the *only*, American edition of the most spiritual of the old English poets, and the wildest of the German dramas. It is a good beginning. We hope the publisher will see no cause to repent of his undertakings.

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- 14 — *Rhinoplastic Operations, with some Remarks on the Autoplastic Methods usually adopted for the Restoration of Parts lost by Accident or Disease.* By J. MASON WARREN, M. D. 8vo. pp. 28.

THIS little pamphlet, now republished from the “*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*,” is altogether creditable to the author. The operations themselves exhibit a high degree of surgical talent ; of sagacity and good judgment in their conception, and of adroitness and skill, as well as persevering assiduity, in their execution. The history of the operations is a very good specimen of what such a history ought to be ; a simple description of each case, with a plain narrative of the treatment, and a few judicious and instructive remarks, all in straight-forward, sensible English, without the least parade or affectation of any kind.

It is not a little curious, that the operation of Talicotius, after having been for so many years a subject of incredulity and ridicule, should at length come to be established as a

highly useful part of surgery. Even now it is hardly easy to discuss the matter without some mixture of the ludicrous in our feelings. And yet, to the poor wight who has lost that imposing feature, the nose, it is any thing but a pleasantry. The sketches, or portraits, as in truth they are, which accompany the descriptions, furnish a very impressive view of the improvement of the physiognomy effected by the restoration of this organ. In the first of these cases, the young man was shut out from society and almost from business, by the deformity of his visage, and the feelings produced by it. He is restored to decency of appearance and self-respect, and is able to meet his associates on equal terms, and without mortification. In this case the work of destruction had been very extensive ; not only the skin, but the whole of the cartilage, *septum*, and bones having been destroyed by disease ; and it is remarkable that the restoration should have been so perfect, and that the new organ should wear so well. It has now borne the test of more than three years use, and maintains its integrity as a respectable and comely feature.

In the next case (next in chronological order), although the destruction was of less extent, the deformity was such as entirely to destroy the prospects in life of the unfortunate subject. This case is instructive in another point of view. A wart upon the tip of the nose induced the patient to apply to a *cancer doctor*, a species of quack to be found in every part of the country, by whose applications the organ was corroded away so as to produce the deformity of which we have spoken. The restoration was as perfect in this as in the former case ; and indeed more so, inasmuch as the preservation of the bones and cartilages secures to the renovated organ all the *stability* as well as symmetry of its former condition.

In both these cases, the skin, &c., to supply the place of the lost part, was taken from the forehead, being dissected up and twisted around into its new position. Of course it was not wholly separated from its old attachments, until a sufficient union had been formed with its new relations. The wound on the forehead healed without difficulty, and with only a moderate and by no means an unsightly cicatrix. Even this was avoided in the remaining case. The extremity only of the nose being diseased, Dr. Warren removed the diseased portion, and immediately replaced it by sound skin from the patient's arm, dissected up in a suitable form, and carefully adjusted to its proper situation. As in the other cases, a pedicle was left until the new union was formed. This involved the necessity of confining the arm in contact with the

face, while the process was going on. On the fifth day the arm was liberated from its severe constraint, and, we rejoice to say, the result was entirely satisfactory. This is the true *Talicotian* operation, in all its parts ; and its success was complete. We have seen the patient, and a very fair nose he wears upon his face. Indeed, were it needed, we might bear personal testimony to the accuracy and fairness of the reports of all the cases, having repeatedly seen one of the patients, and known much of the others.

The importance of these operations is not limited to their bearing upon the particular deformity removed by them. Other lost parts may be, and repeatedly have been, restored in a similar manner ; parts, whose functions are even more important to the comfort, though perhaps less essential to the beauty, of the individual concerned. Nor are they less instructive in respect to the practicability of preserving sound parts accidentally divided. Many such parts have been thrown away as useless, and the person left mutilated for life, while it now appears that they might have been preserved, if they had been promptly replaced, and retained in their true position.

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#### NOTE.

IN our last Number, we animadverted on an article in the January Number of the "New York Review," entitled "Politics of the Puritans." The author of that article has transmitted for publication the following reply to our strictures, in the form of a letter to the Editor of this journal.

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"When the editor of a periodical, or a reviewer, in the exercise of a sound discretion, finds occasion to question the *conclusions* of another writer, or even to doubt his *facts*, no one has a right to complain ; not even the man, whose facts or conclusions have been controverted. But, when a writer or reviewer goes further than this, and imputes to his author that which implies bad *motives*, the case is altered. The accused has then *just cause of complaint* ; and of right is entitled to be heard in self-defence. And it is because the writer of the article in the last number of the 'North American,' entitled 'Politics of the Puritans,' has done this, while speaking of the writer of an article in the 'New York Review,' with a similar title, that the author of that article feels called upon to address you